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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

Convention of Old Soldiers at Washington.

THE CENSUS RETURNS AND THE DOCTORS.

A Bill Prohibiting Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

Mr. SEWARD presented a letter from a Convention of Old Soldiers, stating that there would be, during the present Winter, a Convention of all the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and other wars of the United States, held in the city of Washington, on the 8th day of January next, at which the attendance was to be most numerous. The object of the Convention is to urge upon Congress the justice of granting them bounty lands. The immediate object of the present letter is to apprise Congress of this intended Convention, in order that it may at once take the necessary steps to provide, at the public expense, for the reception, entertainment and accommodation of the members of the Convention during their stay in Washington. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, in relation to the bill passed at the last session for the relief of the heirs of PINCKNEY, which has been discovered to have been previously paid.

The Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was then received from the House.

Mr. BADGER introduced a bill increasing the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the per diem allowance of Members of Congress fifty per cent. He explained that the increase proposed was by no means unfavorable to a change of the mode of compensation to a salary. He argued at length the necessity of an increase of the allowance for Congressmen and for the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The bill was then laid upon the table for the present.

Mr. STUART reported back the bill for deepening the channel over the bar in Chio Pass and the Head of St. Mary.

Mr. GEYER gave notice of a bill establishing a Marine Hospital at Galena, Illinois.

A bill for the relief of ISAAC SWAIN was then passed.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., introduced a bill granting to the Railroad Companies seven years, in which to pay the duties on iron imported for Railroad purposes. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

On motion of Mr. BOYCE, the Committee of the Judiciary were instructed to inquire and report as to the expediency of repealing the usury laws, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. DUNBAR introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, modifying or changing the original plan of construction of the New-Orleans Custom-House.

Mr. LAWHON made a report from the Committee of Public Lands, in favor of extending the California Land Commission.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution for printing, for the use of the House, fifteen thousand of the abstract census returns, accompanying chief statistics, and other information, recently rearranged by the Superintendent of the Census.

Mr. JONES, of New-York, spoke of the vital statistics as being of vast importance to the medical profession.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied, as they would be if they were correct, which was not the case. He had examined the returns made for Maryland, and found many indications of inaccuracy.

Mr. JONES of TENNESSEE.

A long debate ensued, during which Mr. JONES of Tennessee, said he could see no possible necessity for printing these statistics. He supposed every physician knew how many of his patients he had killed scientifically or ignorantly. It would do no good to know how many had been killed in the aggregate.

MR. HUNT IS KILLED—A STONE HEWING.

Mr. HUNT immediately rose to vindicate an honorable profession, saying he would not stand for the slander of the gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLINGMAN—I DON'T INTEND TO RAISE AN APRIL SHOWER.

Mr. HUNT—I have been a member of this House for some years. I have never in my life been or elsewhere, avoided intentionally the feelings of any gentleman. I am no bully—I am no duelist, and with such I wish to have nothing to do.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied, he did not intend to IMPUTE ANY ACCOUNT OF OTHERWISE.

Mr. HUNT—The gentleman says he did not slander an honorable profession, but he did by censuring it, and talking about physicians killing and keeping an account of their own. Now, and that there is no necessity of having the vital statistics printed by the order of this House. What is the use of a report of the condition of the human species, embracing the number of births, the numbers of which and only preserve any life? in time of sickness and disease, but came to me as an unfortunate, of misery and humanity, I say, he is an enemy to science and slanders an honorable profession. I did not suppose to the gentleman an intention to do so. Professions spoke in ignorance, and indulged in a too common practice, of persons to talk much with their neighbors concerning that they rise in consequence in proportion as they detract from others. The gentleman did slander an honorable profession wherever his intention might have been; having said his intention was not to do so.

Mr. HUNT DON'T WANT TO FIGHT—HE SPEAKS HASTILY.

The gentleman says he is no bully, and wishes to have nothing to do with duelists. What does the honorable gentleman mean? Is he for duels or treats and himself to say to me that I am a bully, and that I would intimate on the feelings of any honorable gentleman in the world, and that I would wantonly do injury to any human being? If an insult by being a bully I have the courage to resent my injury, he does nothing more than appreciate my character as a gentleman. Why does the gentleman talk of bullying? Has he been? Does he imagine I deserve to receive him? I had rather cherish good-will towards all mankind; and if I know my heart, I have got Christianity enough to cordiallyforgive and live at peace with the world. I have always liked the gentleman, and have him a cordial and kind sense. When I came to criticise his honorable profession, I had no idea of personally reflecting upon him.

Mr. CLINGMAN made no reply.

The resolution was passed.

BUSINESS OF THE DISTRICT.

Several unimportant motions were then made, and rejected, relative to calling for information adopted.

The House went into Committee, and took up the Indian Appropriation bill.

A BILL PROHIBITING SLAVERY IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. MACE said he rose, for the purpose of asking the public mind, but to discuss a subject of importance, with the view of bringing the House and the country back to where they were prior to the introduction of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. Several days ago he gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill prohibiting Slavery in Nebraska and Kansas, and that he would do so as soon as an opportunity offered. It was straightforward, no strange speech in it, and covered the whole ground. It was brief and to the purpose, and is an exact copy of the eighth section of the Act of March 6, 1820, for the admission of Missouri into the Union. In the Nebraska and Kansas act, there was no more squatter sovereignty than in the act admitting Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. It was a clear and unmistakable meaning. If Kansas should pass a law recognizing Slavery, Congress would have a right to reject it, and this would open anew the discussion of the question. For thirty-four years, ever since the passage of the Missouri Compromise law, never did a single request come from any respectable quarter, as to numbers, demanding of Congress its repeal. Congress, in passing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had acted as masters of the people, and then called on the latter to good and loyal subjects to acquiesce in their legislation. If members should now vote in accordance with the views of the people, as expressed in the recent elections, they would vote for his bill, which was to benefit the white country. In the course of his remarks he said, "Kansas can never come into the Union as a Slave State."

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, replied to the position of Mr. MACE, remarking that the gentleman, with professions of sympathy on his lips, and deep desire for the peace and welfare of the Union, decides to introduce a miserable scroll to prohibit Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, the very thing which in 1820 produced strife and contention, and threatened the safety of the Union. The gentleman again seeks to throw into Congress an apple of discord.

Mr. OLIVER denied Mr. MACE's charge of the people of Missouri interfering with the election at Kansas, which resulted in the choice of WHITFIELD, saying Mr. ATCHISON was incapable of such conduct, notwithstanding Mr. MACE's remarks, which were based on mere newspaper assertions. But suppose they did interfere, did not Eastern men get up societies to send emigrants two thousand miles into Kansas to vote against Slavery?

Mr. BRENTON remarked, if he was not greatly misinformed, his colleague, Mr. MACE, was one of the originators of the Anti-Slavery Emigration Society—one of the pioneers. [Laughter.]

Mr. MACE said he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society formed in Washington immediately on the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and sent not only one, but one hundred thousand circulars abroad, for the express purpose of defeating the iniquity of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. OLIVER—Then the gentleman went weeding and got fooled. [Laughter.] To my astonishment, the gentlemen admits he was Vice President of that wonderful Society. I would not have believed it from any other quarter. After forming the Society, to throw twenty thousand persons from the North into Kansas, with the impending Slavery, by election cause of the Defenders, and he and his friend were overwhelmingly defeated. Now, the gentleman comes here with his little Prohibition bill. [Laughter.] The motive is developed—the emigration policy having failed, the bill is introduced to prevent the existence of slaves in that Territory.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., in reply to Mr. OLIVER, said the gentleman should not be surprised to see an attempt to restore Anti-Slavery ordinance. Fair warning was given last session that an effort for that purpose would be made at the proper time, would be done if not now, at next Congress. The sentiment of the North, in his opinion, was almost unanimous in favor of early and practical persevering efforts to restore the principles of the Missouri Compromise repealed in the Nebraska-Kansas bill.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga., obtained the floor.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Supreme Court of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

Messrs. HALL KINGSLEY and T. A. VAN HOESEN were admitted as Counsellors in the Supreme Court of this city to-day. The case of The State of Pennsylvania vs. The Wheeling Bridge Company was being argued. Mr. STANTON had been heard in favor of the former, and Messrs. RUSSELL and JOHNSON for the latter.

Appointment of Governor Clark's Aide—Fire.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

E. E. KENDRICK, the Cashier of the Bank of Albany, and JOHN BELL, the Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, are to be the Aids of Governor CLARK.

A store on Quay-street near State, owned by MYNDERT VAN SCHAACK, of New-York, and occupied partly as a provision and partly as a clothing store, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $10,000.

Directors of the New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec 13—1 P. M.

From present indications, the following persons will be elected Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company to-day, viz.: Messrs. E. Corning, Dean Richardson, Joseph Fields, Jno. H. Chedell, Horace White, Jno. F. Seymour, Alonzo C. Paige, Russell Sage, E. C. McIntosh, J. V. L. Pruyn, Nathaniel Thayer, Schuyler Livingston, Edward G. Faile.

Shooting Affray at Covington—Trial of Arrison—The Ohio River—Hog Market, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

In an affray at Covington yesterday, an omnibus agent by the name of PERKINS shot R. B. CARPENTER, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of that place, dangerously wounding him. PERKINS was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $12 000.

The trial of ARRISON for the murder of ALLISON is now progressing here

There is but four feet of water in the Ohio River, and there appears to be little prospect of a rise at present. The weather is clear.

Hogs are selling at $4 50@$4 75. The number received here to date, according to the statement of the *Price Current*, is 174,000 against 180,000 at the same time last year. The freights asked for them to New-Orleans and St. Louis are $1 ₱ cwt.

Conviction for Obtaining Land Warrants Fraudulently.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

In the United States District Court to-day, JOHN W. BOELEAN was convicted on eleven bills for fraudulently obtaining Land Warrants. On the rendition of the verdict against him, the prisoner fell in a fit and raved like a mad man. He was soon restored to consciousness, however. His sentence has been deferred, a motion having been made for a new trial.

Weather at Toronto—Loading of Vessels—Markets, &c.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The weather here is now quite mild. Open vessels are loading with wheat for Oswego, and steamers are taking four for Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg.

There is a better feeling in the Produce market. For Flour there is a good demand, and sellers are asking an advance.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

There is no change to note in the money market. Stocks are dull. Reading, 30½; Morris Canal, 41; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Fives, 80; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41.

Destruction of a Hotel by Fire—Two Persons Burned to Death.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

The hotel in the town of Rockaville, north of Port Hurca, Canada, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, and two of its inmates burned to death.

The Strong Republic.

The hull of the leviathan ship *Great Republic*, was towed to her dock at the foot of Dover-street, East River, yesterday afternoon, preparatory to her being put in the United States Dry Dock for repairs. The mammoth specimen of naval architecture looked up like a great fortification; the big smoke-pipe of the large tugs by which she was propelled scarcely reached to her upper deck.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Statement in Relation to the Deficiency of 1854.

The Board of Education has put forth the following detailed statement of the causes of the deficiency in the revenues for 1854, as prepared by the Special Committee to which the subject was referred. The amount of the deficiency is $100,091 09. The details are given in the Report of the Committee:

The Board of Education for the year 1854 receives $100,091 09, to supply a deficiency in the sources estimated by the preceding Board to be necessary to meet the expenses of public instruction in this City for the current year; and it has applied to the Common Council for an appropriation of that amount. That application has elicited general charges of extravagance and mismanagement against the Board, which, as they are unfounded and injurious to a great and good cause, it is desirable should be refuted. The undersigned, a Special Committee of the Board, to which the subject has been assigned, therefore request the attention of the members of the Common Council, and their fellow-citizens generally, to a brief exposition of the facts.

The items of expenditure which occasion a deficiency in the revenues of the Board for the present year are only five, viz.:

1. Deficiency of 1853, paid out of the revenues of 1854, $42,091 62.

The estimate for 1853, was made in 1852; and was, of course, based on the condition of School affairs at that time; which was that of two complete and independent School systems, conducted respectively by the School officers elected by the people, and by the late Public School Society. The estimate for 1853 embraced all the expenses of the Ward Schools; but for the schools of the Public School Society, it included only its share in the Annual Apportionment of School moneys, which was insufficient to support its schools. On the 4th of June, 1853, the Legislature passed a law for the union of the two systems under the general charge of the Board of Education, and merging the Public School Society in that body. The change was accomplished August 1st, 1853. In consequence of that union the expenditures of the Board were greatly increased. The payments for teachers' salaries for the quarter ending June 30, 1853, which included only the Ward Schools, amounted to $36,488 25; but for the quarter ending September 30, 1853, which included two months' pay to the teachers in the schools transferred by the Public School Society, they were $56,081 22, an increase of $19,592 96; and for the quarter ending December 31, 1853, which included full pay to all the teachers in the day schools, $71,397 80, an increase of $35,309 54. The total increase of payments for teachers' salaries, for the last six months of 1853, was $51,402 50—continued almost entirely by the payments, out of the revenue of the Board, of the teachers employed in the schools transferred from the Public School Society. It should be stated that $21,975 73, in quarters of that Society's share in the annual apportionment of School moneys, was received by and added to the revenues of the Board; and, besides $51,402 50 paid as above shown to teachers, the Board had also to meet all the other expenses of the Schools so transferred, including supplies and repairs, and also the entire expenses of the Normal School; therefore an estimate which assigns the whole deficiency for 1853, $42,091 62, to the increased expenses encountered by the Union of the two systems, must be considered reasonable. The increase of expense, however, did not enter at all into the Estimate of 1853, made by the Board of Education in 1852; nor was any provision made in the Estimate for 1854, for supplying the deficiency of 1853.

2. Amount paid to certain Corporate and Charitable Schools in 1854, $17,701 79.

This item, which is for the share of those Schools in a portion of the School Funds, in pursuance of a State law, through some inadvertence was omitted from the estimate for 1854. The Board of Education is merely the medium of the payment and has no interest in or control over it.

3. Increase in Teachers' salaries, $60,393 20.

The estimate of the expenses for 1854, was made by the Board in November, 1853, some time before the first payments for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1853. As above stated, the payments to teachers in the day schools for that quarter, amounted to $36,081 22, but this only included two months' pay to the teachers in part of the schools. Adding for those teachers at the same rate for the third month as for the other two, we find that the total amount paying salaries of the year of $45,135 12 a quarter; and the estimate for 1854 was made. The payments, however, have been so as to preserve the statement being, for brevity's sake, made quarterly, though the payments are made monthly; and the last quarter of the present year being estimated at the same rate as the payment for the third quarter:

Quarter ending March 31, 1853 $70,809 90;	
Increase over estimate.....	$10,944 08
Quarter ending June 30, 1854, $61,366 00;	
Increase over estimate.....	16,556 08
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854, $65,313 71;	
Increase over estimate.....	20,503 79
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1854, $65,313 71;	
Increase over estimate.....	20,503 79
Totals for 1854, Payments.....$256,764 62	
Increase.....	$68,508 60

This increase of $60,393 60 is owing to three causes, viz.:

First—The inadequacy of the salaries paid by the late Public School Society. That philanthropic body was limited in its means, and compelled to practice a most rigid economy. The salaries were paid at lower rates than those holding corresponding positions in the Ward Schools; and there was too few employed to teach all the pupils, to supply which deficiency, some of the scholars were designated as monitors and assigned to teachers' duties. After the schools passed into the control of the School Trustees for the several Wards, the latter from time to time raised the salaries of the teachers to the rates paid in the other Ward Schools, and also employed a sufficient number to dispense with monitors.

Second—The increased cost of living in this City, which has increased the rates of labor in all the pursuits of life and which severely affected the teachers in consequence of the smallness of their salaries. Such an increase as would show them the necessaries of life, was unavoidable.

Third—The exclusive power of the Boards of Trustees in the several wards who sometimes competed with each other, over the compensation paid to the teachers employed by them, without any authority in the Board of Education to limit and control the same. As there was evident danger and serious evils arising from the uncontrolled power of twenty local boards to disburse the public money at will and in competition with each other, the Board of Education obtained the passage of a law on the 31st of March last, by which the Board was authorized to "provide a proper classification of salaries in such a manner that, as near as practicable, the salaries paid to teachers shall be uniform throughout the City." This subject, involving much detail and surrounded with difficulties, has had the attention of the Board at most of its meetings since the passage of the law. A great number of plans were proposed and considered; and, finally, on the 15th of last month, the Board adopted such by-laws as will, in its judgment, properly regulate the salaries and economize the expenditure on that account. We must not, however, be understood as making a general charge of extravagance against the Trustees for the several Wards. On the contrary, it is but just to say that in most cases their power has been exercised judiciously, and with a due regard to the public interests. And the exceptions have suggested the danger to which allusion has been made rather than created alarm by the extent of existing abuses. Indeed, it may be safely asserted that a rigid revision of the salaries paid to the teachers in the Ward Schools, and the reduction to a just sum of every one found to be too high, would not produce a saving of five per cent. on the total amount now paid. The truth of this position is forcibly illustrated by the fact that the compensation paid to the 1,109 persons employed in the Day Schools for the present year averages only $297 01 a year to each.

4. Alterations of the Hall of the Board of Education $30,101 60.

This work was not included in the Estimate for 1854 although it has been done under the head of the item therein, "for altering, enlarging, and repairing the premises under the charge of the Board." After the union of the two school systems, and the removal of the quarters of the Board of Education to the Hall of the Public School Society which had previously been occupied for the general purposes of that Society, and also for its Normal School, it was apparent that the building was utterly inadequate to the necessities of the new arrangement, which had fully doubled the attendance at the Normal School by bringing into it the teachers of the Ward Schools, besides making a necessity for offices for the Clerk of the Board and his assistants, and also for the City and Assistant Superintendents of Schools. Two plans were then proposed; one, to purchase a site and erect a new building for the Normal School, retaining the old one for the other purposes of the Board, which would have cost over $60,000; and the other, to enlarge the existing building at a cost of $30,000. A majority of the Board adopted the latter plan on the ground of its saving of money. The alterations have been made by raising the roof and putting an additional story to the building; tearing out two-thirds of the floors, stairs and partitions of the old building and substituting new ones, removing it from the cellar to the roof; putting up a tower three stories high in the rear of the building, for a stairway to the Normal School, and constructing a vault under the yard and adjoining side-walk for fuel. By this change a fine building has been secured, in a central part of the City, (corner of Grand and Elm-streets,) of such amount capacity and arrangement, for all the purposes of the present school system, that even those who thought a new building necessary, cheerfully concede that the last course was economical.

5. Purchase of real estate, $40,000.

The estimate for 1854 contained an item "for purchasing, leasing and procuring sites, $7,453 40." This amount, however, was merely the sum-total of the annual rents which the Board was then paying. The expenditure has been for rents $6,099 29; for purchase of real estate, $40,000. These purchases include four pieces of ground, necessarily on Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh-streets—in all seventeen full lots. On three of the pieces new schools are being erected, and the other adjoins the grounds of the Free Academy. The purchase of three of them was ordered by the Board on account of necessity, and that of the other, one of wisdom. The title of all the property is vested in the City; and proof is challenged to show that more than the fair and reasonable value of the lots was paid in any case. For this part of the deficiency the City acquires the most substantial kind of property, (which is thereby pledged for the security of its creditors.)

These five items not contemplated in the estimate for 1854, amount to.....$100,554 90
The amount asked to supply the deficiency is 100,091 09
Showing that there is really no deficiency for the present year on account of the expenditures for the purposes covered by the estimate for 1854, so far as the sums were within the control of the Board of Education for the present year; but that excluding the five items above specified, the expenditures for 1854 will fall below the estimate in the sum of.....$1,463 81

For further information upon this subject, the Committee subjoin a table, showing the details of the estimate for 1854, the amounts expended during the first five items above specified) for the several purposes stated in the estimate, including, as part of the expenditure, the amounts required for the balance of the year, to meet payments to be made this year; and the surplus or deficiency in the expenditures for the several purposes. It is gratifying to the Committee, that the expenditures for erecting, fitting up, and furnishing new school-houses, and on account of the Free Academy—subjects upon which the Board is most commonly charged with extravagance—are within the amounts estimated for those purposes; and that not one cent on either of these accounts can be shown to form part of the deficiency existing in the revenues of the Board for the present year.

The Committee have carefully prepared this statement, because the subject of Public Education is not only of the utmost importance to the consequences to our future welfare of every community, and because it is desirable for the success of the system that its chief administrators should be free, not only from the suspicion of corruption, but from the charge of waste. And for those reasons they solicit for this document the careful consideration of every citizen. And if those taking an interest in this subject, will also visit the schools under the charge of the Board, and by a personal examination form an opinion as to their merits and usefulness, we are convinced that every such visit will tend to strengthen the hold which the system already has upon public confidence.

E. C. BENEDICT,
NELSON J. WATERBURY,
THOMAS E. STILLMAN,
JAMES F. DE PEYSTER,
JOHN T. ADAMS,
CHARLES H. SMITH,
ISAAC PHILLIPS,
} Special Committee of the Board of Education.

Table showing the Estimated Expenditures of the Board of Education for the Year 1854, contrasted with the amounts actually expended.

Items.	Estimate.	Expended.	Deficiency.
Salaries of Teachers.....	$256,764 62	$256,764 62	
Rents.....	7,453 40	13,552 69	$6,099 29
Fuel.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Contingent Expenses.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Printing.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Books and Stationery.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Furniture.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Repairs.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Normal School.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Evening Schools.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Colored Schools.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Lots and Buildings.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	
Alterations of Hall of Board of Education.....	30,000 00	30,101 60	101 60
Sites and Buildings.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	
Total.....	$450,218 02	$451,419 91	$6,200 89
Net deficiency.....			1,463 81
Amount to be provided for, which is asked, being the amount for which an appropriation is asked and which will cover all the expenses of the present year.....			$100,091 08

* The Evening Schools are continued nineteen weeks in 1854; in 1853 the City was only open four-ten weeks. This change has been made since the estimate for 1854.

† The increase of business has required the employment of two additional Assistants to the Clerk, and two Assistant Superintendents of Schools, since the estimate for 1854.

‡ Rented for one year after the Primary Schools are removed.

§ The attendance at the Normal School has doubled in the past year.

Violent Altercation—Probable Murder.

Yesterday morning, a man named HUGH HAGEN, was conveyed to the City Hospital, by the Police of the Third Ward, apparently in a dying condition. It seems that while he was employed on the Chambers-street wharf, in the capacity of an emigrant runner, on the Erie Railroad line, he had a dispute with another runner named DENNIS CARRICK, who acted in the most violent manner. The altercation originated from some remark made by HAGEN, to the effect, that his rival would ever change the emigrants for their luggage.

Hard words ensued between the parties, when CARRICK flew into a terrible passion, seized a heavy cart rung and leveled him to the ground, with a powerful blow over the head, near his temple, inflicting a frightful wound, which will probably result in the loss of life. The assailant immediately fled, but was pursued by the citizens, who, after a sharp race, secured him, and he was taken into custody by officer POWELL. The prisoner was subsequently brought before Judge OSBORN at the Halls of Justice and committed to await the result of HAGEN's injuries.

Seizure of Smuggled Jewelry on Board the Steamship *Pacific*.

On the arrival of the steamship *Pacific* at her wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, yesterday morning, the officers of the United States Revenue Department, to whose care the vessel had been entrusted, immediately commenced a thorough search in order to discover whether any contraband goods were secreted on board. On overhauling the luggage of one of the passengers, a Spaniard, the suspicions of the officers were excited, that a certain small trunk which they were examining and from which a quantity of wearing apparel had been taken, contained a false bottom.

Captain RYNDERS, the Out-door Surveyor of the Port, being present at the time, for the express purpose of watching the movements of the passengers, in order to detect any frauds on the United States Government, and whose attention had been directed thereto, becoming satisfied that all was not right, commenced an investigation into the matter. On cutting away the partition which had been very skillfully placed in the trunk, Captain RYNDERS discovered a quantity of jewelry—consisting of jet and mosaic breast-pins, bracelets, &c., concealed therein, also some costly silks secreted in the aperture expressly designed for the purpose of hiding the valuables. The concealed articles, valued at some $2,000, were conveyed to the Custom-House.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Dates from Liverpool to Thursday, Nov. 30.

NOTHING DEFINITE FROM SEBASTOPOL.

Particulars of the Terrible Battle of Nov. 5.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO BE CONVENED.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ADDRESS.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

Refusal of the Terms of Peace by England and France.

Later from China.

Cotton Dull and Lower—Breadstuffs Lower—Consols 91 3-8.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Pacific* left Liverpool early on Thursday morning, Nov. 30.

Owing to a heavy northwest gale, and the tide rising late, the *Pacific* did not sail till 7 o'clock Thursday morning, the 30th. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Saw a Philadelphia packet going into Liverpool; off Point Lynas passed ship *Washington*; off Skerries passed ship *White Star*, now out 22 days.

The *Pacific* arrived out at 1 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 22.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool at noon of Sunday, November 26.

The *Niagara* sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 25th, with the 45th Regiment of Infantry, a few companies of the 50th, and of Artillery, for the Crimea.

The next news from Europe will probably reach this country by the *Sarah Sands*, which would leave Liverpool December 6, for Portland.

Since the terrible battle fought at Inkermann on the 5th of November, in which the Allies lost nearly 4,000 men, and the Russians nearly 10,000, neither party has been in a condition to renew active hostilities. On that occasion both sides claimed the victory. The Russians were the attacking force; the battle raged from dawn till afternoon, when they retired to Sinferopol, from which they came—the allies being unable to pursue. No incident of importance has occurred since then. The report of another battle, on the 12th, is discredited. The urgent necessity of reinforcements to preserve the very existence of their army, has called forth an unwonted degree of activity in England and France, and, ere this, reinforcements to the extent of 20,000 additional men must be in position before Sebastopol. This will enable the besiegers to resume their attack. Reinforcements are in like manner augmenting the Russian strength, and it is evident another great battle, or series of battles, must be fought before the fate of Sebastopol be decided. The diplomatists of Russia, Austria, Prussia and the lesser Germanic States are particularly active. England and France have, however, taken a higher tone than they have hitherto assumed, and have notified the Germanic Governments that the Western Powers no longer recognize the four points as a base of negotiations; also, that they intend to hold the Crimea, and will in their own time dictate terms of peace. From the other parts of Europe the news is destitute of interest.

Liverpool Cotton market depressed, with desire to sell general. Breadstuffs quiet, but not much lower. Consols 91¾@91¾.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

The Bloodiest Engagement of the Eastern War.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

BALAKLAVA, Sunday, Nov. 5, 1854.

It had rained almost incessantly the night before, and the early morning gave no promise of any cessation of the heavy showers which had fallen for the previous four-and-twenty hours. Towards dawn a heavy fog settled down on the heights and on the valley of the Inkermann. The pickets and men on outlying posts were thoroughly saturated, and their arms were wet, despite their precautions; and it is scarcely to be wondered at if there were some of them who were not quite so alert as sentries should be in face of an enemy; for it must be remembered that our small army is almost worn out by its incessant labors, and that men on picket are frequently men who have had but a short respite from work in the trenches or from regimental duties. The fog and vapors of drifting rain were so thick as morning broke that one could scarcely see two yards before him. At 4 o'clock the bells of the churches in Sebastopol were heard ringing dreadfully through the cold night air, but the occurrence has been so usual it excited no particular attention. During the night, however, a sharp-eared sergeant on an outlying picket of the light division heard the sound of wheels in the valley below, as though they were approaching the position up the hill. He reported the circumstance to Major BURNEWY, but it was supposed that the sound arose from ammunition carts or arabas going into Sebastopol. No one suspected for a moment that enormous masses of Russians were creeping up the rugged sides of the heights over the valley of the Inkermann on the undefended flank of the Second Division. There all was security and repose. Little did the slumbering troops in camp imagine that a subtle and indefatigable enemy were bringing into position an overwhelming artillery, ready to play upon their tents at the first glimpse of daylight. It must be observed that Sir DE LACY EVANS had long been aware of the insecurity of this position, and had repeatedly pointed it out to those whose duty it was to guard against the dangers which threatened us. It was the only ground where we were supposed to surprise, for a number of ravines and unequal curves in the slope of the hill towards the valley, lead up to the crest and summit, against the adverse side of which our right flank was resting, without guns, intrenchments, abattis, or entrying defenses of any kind. Every one admitted the truth of the representations addressed to the authorities on this subject; but inattention, or disease of false security, and overweening confidence, led to indifference and procrastination. A battery was thrown up with sandbags and gabions and fascines on the slope of the hill over Inkermann on the east, but no guns were mounted there, for Sir DE LACY EVANS thought that two guns in such a position, without any works to support them, would only invite attack and capture. In the action of the 26th of October, the enemy tried their strength almost on the very spot selected by them this morning, but it may now be considered that they merely made a reconnoissance in force on that occasion, and that they were waiting for reinforcements to crush the position when it was most vulnerable, and where they might operate with some certainty to the effects of a surprise and a disorganizing camp on a Winter's morning. Although the arrangements of Sir DE LACY EVANS are speaking thereto were not carried out, he had taken every precaution in his power to meet the attack. Before 5 o'clock this morning, when Brigadier-General CODRINGTON, in accordance with his usual habit, visited the outlying pickets of his own brigade of the light division. It was reported to him that "all was well," and the General entered into some conversation with Captain PEYTHAM, of the 33d Regiment, who was on duty on the ground. In the course of which it was remarked that it would not be at all surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the gloom of the morning to make an attack on our position, calculating on the effects of the rain in dampening our vigilance and spoiling our weapons. The Brigadier, who has proved a most excellent, brave and cool officer, turned his pony round at last and retraced his steps through the burrowed hummocks his lines. He had only proceeded a few paces when a sharp rattle of musketry was heard down the hill, and on the left of the pickets of the light division. It was here that the pickets of the second division were stationed. General CODRINGTON at once turned his horse's head in the direction of the firing, and in a few moments galloped back to turn out his division. The Russians were advancing in force upon us! Their grey greatcoats rendered them almost invisible even when close at hand. The pickets of the second division had scarcely made out the advancing lines of infantry who were clambering up the steep sides of the hill through a drizzling shower of rain, ere they were forced to retreat by a close, sharp volley of musketry, and were driven up towards the brow of the hill, contesting every step of it, and firing as long as they had a round of ammunition on the Russian advance. The pickets of the light division were recalled soon afterwards, and were also obliged to retreat and fall back on their main body, and it was evident that a very strong force had been made upon the right of the position of the allied armies with the object of forcing them to retire the camp, and, if possible, of driving them into the sea. About the same time that the advance of the Russians on our right flank took place, a demonstration was made by the cavalry, artillery, and a few infantry in the valley, against Balaklava, to divert the attention of the French on the heights above, and to occupy the Highland brigade and marines; but only an interchange of a few harmless rounds of cannon and musketry took place, and the enemy contented themselves with drawing up their cavalry in order of battle, supported by field artillery, on the mouth of the valley, in readiness to sweep over the heights, and cut our retreating troops to pieces, should the assault on our right be successful. A Russian force had been erected on the heights over Inkermann, in communication with another on the hill over their position, from which the intelligence of our defeat was to be conveyed to the strategy general, and the news would have been made known in Sebastopol by similar means, in order to encourage the garrison to a general sortie along their front. A steamer with very heavy shell guns and mortars was sent up by night to the head of the mouth of Inkermann, and caused much injury throughout the day by the enormous shells she poured right across the hill upon our men. Everything that could be done to bind victory to their eagles—if they have any—was done by the Russian Generals. The presence of their Grand Duke MICHAEL NICHOLAVITCH, who told them that the Czar had issued orders that every Frenchman and Englishman were to be driven into the sea on the very closest, cheered the common soldiers, who regard the men of their Emperor as an incarnation of the Divine Providence. They had abundance of a coarse and evil compound of stimulant, which was found in their cartridge and flasks; and others of the priests of the Greek Catholic Church, "blessed" them as they came forth upon their mission, and turned them off the old and protection of the Most High. A large sum was said for the army, and the favor of Heaven was freely offered to those who might fall in the holy field; and the favors of the Emperor were largely promised to those who might survive the bullets of a detested enemy.

The men in our camps had just begun a struggle with the rain in endeavoring to light their fires for breakfast when the alarm was given that the Russians were advancing in force. Brigadier-General PENNEFATHER, to whom the illness of Sir DE LACY EVANS had given for the time the command of the second division, at once got the troops under arms. One brigade under Brigadier-General ADAMS, consisting of the 41st, 47th, and 49th Regiments, was pushed on to the brow of the hill to check the advance of the enemy by the road through the Inkerwood from the valley. The other brigade (PENNEFATHER'S own) consisting of the 30th, 55th, and 95th Regiments, were led to opposite on their flank. They were at once met with a tremendous fire of shell and round shot from guns which the enemy had posted on the high grounds, in advance of our right, and it was soon found that the Russians had brought at least 40 pieces of heavy artillery to bear upon us. Meantime, the alarm had spread throughout the camps. Sir GEORGE CATHCART, who, the greatest prompt timide, turned out as many of his division as were not employed in the trenches, and led the portions of the 20th, 21st, 68th, 57th, 63d, and 68th Regiments which were available against the enemy, directing them to the left of the ground occupied by the columns of the second division. It was intended that one brigade, under Brigadier-General TORRENS, should move in support of the brigade under Brigadier-General GOLDIE; but it was soon found that the enemy were in such strength that the whole force of the division, which consisted of only 2,200 men, must be vigorously used to repel them. Sir GEORGE BROWN had reached up to the front with his br

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1854.

The Steamer has been detained at Halifax, with the Mails, by the storm.

The Cunard Steamer Europa, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, Dec. 13th, at 12 o'clock, arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and left there at 8 o'clock, A. M., reaching Boston at 4 o'clock this morning.

The Mails will be given out to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Crisis in England.

The British Parliament, which was lately prorogued to the 14th of December is now reassembled to assemble on the 12th. A Royal Proclamation, duly published in a Special Postmaster, of Nov. 27, announces to the London *Gazette* of Nov. 28, that the Parliament will be further prorogued to the 12th of December.

It is thought that the Session will be a short one. Ministers will probably abandon the measures for the Reform of the Representation of the People, and for the Extension of the Elective Franchise, which they announced in the Queen's Speech at the opening of the Session. Many of the Reform members will probably abandon the measure for the present, and the Ministry will be left to carry on the War, and to attend to the ordinary business of the Session.

The Ministry is very much divided in opinion, and the Cabinet Council, which was to have been held on Thursday last, was postponed to Saturday, in consequence of the absence of Lord John Russell, who was unable to attend, from illness. The Ministry will probably remain as they are, for the present, and the Parliament will be prorogued to the 12th of December, when Mr. Bernard, of Colchester, will move the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech, and the House adjourned.

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The Queen arrived at Osborne on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, after a prosperous passage from Portsmouth. The Royal party were all well. The Prince of Wales and Princess Alice remained at Buckingham Palace.

Lord Panmure has been appointed Secretary at War, in the room of Mr. Sidney Herbert, who has resigned.

Lord Hardinge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the East, in the room of Lord Raglan, deceased.

Lord Hardinge left London on Wednesday, for Marseilles, where he will embark for Constantinople.

Lord Raglan's remains were interred in the Church of St. Nicholas, at Balaklava, on the 5th inst., with military honors.

Lord Raglan's Will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by the oaths of the Rt. Hon. Lord Burghersh, and Henry Somerset, Esq., the executors named in the Will, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000.

Lord Raglan's Will will be duly executed in the United States, as he was a Citizen of the United States, by birth, and has never lost his citizenship.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the East, in the room of Lord Raglan, deceased.

The Duke of Cambridge left London on Wednesday, for Marseilles, where he will embark for Constantinople.

The Duke of Cambridge is a Brother of the late King of Hanover, and Uncle of the present King.

The Duke of Cambridge is a Field Marshal in the British Army, and is the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces.

The Duke of Cambridge is a Knight of the Garter, and a Knight of the Bath.

The Duke of Cambridge is a Prince of the Blood Royal, and is the Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, Baron Culloden, Baron Tewkesbury, Baron Connaught, Baron Culloden, Baron Tewkesbury, Baron Connaught, Baron Culloden, Baron Tewkesbury, Baron Connaught

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

FURS.

BOARDING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARKET REPORTS.

FINE ARTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DANCING.

INSURANCE.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

ZINC PAINTS.

HOTELS.

MEDICAL.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COAL.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK NOTICES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

EAILROADS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ninth Reformed Church.

The Examining Board of the Reformed Dutch Church, of this City, have fitted up rooms at No. 327 Broadway, and appointed Mr. Wm. Frazer their agent. The different Boards and Committees will in the future hold their meetings there. The Committee on the revision of the Liturgy held a meeting there yesterday afternoon. Rev. Drs. A. M. Wilson, of Poughkeepsie; Thos. Strong, of Flushing; T. W. Chambers, of this City, and Rev. E. P. Pots, of Williamsburg, were present. This Committee have already held different meetings. Their report is to be presented at the next Synod of the Church, to be held in New-Brunswick, N. J., in June next.

The Cambrian Ball.

The Ninth Annual Ball of the Cambrian Association was held at Niblo's last night. It was very largely attended, pleasingly managed, and equally as successful as those that have preceded it. The proceeds are quite large, and will be added to the funds of the St. David's Benevolent Society—one of the most worthy of our City charitable organizations.

Mimicry.

Two companies of cavalry, one of them under command of Major Farnsworth, and a company of infantry, commanded by Captain Turner, of the Keystone Guards[illegible], the whole under the command of General Hall, were out on drill last evening, and excited much attention. The entire Keystone Battalion, numbering about 300 men, will parade on the 25th—Christmas Day.

☞ The New-England Young Men's Association had their first private opening of their new rooms at No. 700 Broadway, on Monday evening. The attendance of members was numerous, and judging from the favorable prospects under which they set out, and the spirit and enthusiasm of those present, we think they will accomplish many good results not attained by any other Society. The rooms are open day and evening, where the best periodicals, journals and books of the day may be found.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.... Wednesday, Dec. 13.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, Edwin J. Brown, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

Of Dr. Theodore F. Engelbrecths, to pave the streets with cast-iron blocks. Referred.

Of New-York and Buffalo Magnetic Telegraph Company, for permission to place telegraph poles in certain streets. Referred.

Of Alfred S. Peaks, demand in the matter of extending Canal street, &c., and widening Walker-street.

Of R. L. Cruche, for dredging Pier No. 14 North River. Referred.

Of Rev. Dr. Cummings, for two lamps in front of the church in Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenue, according to ordinance.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

To appoint a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Wm. H. Barnes, deceased.

By Councilman Mathes—That the communication from the Street Commissioner, dated Dec. 7, 1854, relative to Hamilton-square, does not furnish the information called for by the resolution, to which it purports to be a reply.

Resolved, That said Commissioner be, and is hereby requested to report to this Board, without delay, the name of the person who has removed a part of the stone wall and earth from the easterly side of said square; the place to which he removed such, and by what right, authority or license it has been done. Referred.

To remove pump, southeast corner of Hester and Eldridge-streets. Referred.

To advance $125,000 to the Governors of the Almshouse. Referred.

In relation to contract for regulating and grading the Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street.

RESOLUTIONS.

Authority for appointment from the Clerk in the Fire Warden's office. Adopted.

To appoint Police and members of Hose Company No. 39, for connection of hoses in Westchester.

To remit $50, charged managers of late State Fair by Croton Aqueduct Department, for water.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Finance in favor of donating $2000 to the Society for the relief of distressed poor—"Home for the Friendless." Referred.

Of Committee on Ordinances in favor of renewing Ordinance Regulating carts and carmen. Refused.

Of Committee on Streets, in favor of proceeding with the Board of Aldermen in relation to the opening of Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard. On motion of Councilman Wiley, the report was ordered to be printed and made the special order of business for Monday evening, after meeting and resolutions. (See elsewhere.)

The Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and reported in favor of a few important bills, and ordered them to a

THIRD READING.

The resolution to advance $125,000 to the Governors of the Almshouse, in anticipation of the appropriations for 1855. Yeas and Nays being called, adopted.

The bid of John H. Bowin for 20,000 feet of hose for the use of the Fire Department. Adopted.

On motion, the Board adjourned to this evening.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the grocery store of John Smith, corner of Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue. The building was entirely consumed, together with a frame dwelling adjoining, in Fortieth-street. Three small buildings on Ninth-avenue were considerably damaged. It was no doubt set on fire by thieves, as the till had been removed, with about twenty dollars, and during the fire Dr. Elliott's store, just opposite, on the corner, was entered and eight dollars taken from the drawer. Also, Dr. Ives', on the same block, was broken into, but they succeeded in obtaining only five shillings. Mr. Smith's loss is estimated at $2,000, of which he has an insurance in the Broadway Insurance Company for $1,500. ....Another fire broke out in the tailors' shop of Folk & Frank, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue. The stock was damaged to the amount of $250, and the building $50, which is owned by Councilman George W. Jenkins, who is fully insured.

☞ The rush at Columbian Hall, No. 201 Grand-street, is no great cause otherwise as to render it almost impossible for E. & M. E. Towle & Co. to render the attention to their customers which is desirable,—to avoid which, ladies who desire to select from their rich stock of silks, merinos and camel-plaids, shawls and ladies' cloths, would do well to call in the morning. The greatest bargains are offered, as E. & M. E. Towle & Co. are closing their entire stock of Winter goods of every kind, which has been greatly reduced from their former prices. Some entirely new and stylish draperies, embracing all kinds, recently bought at auction, selling often much less than the original cost of importation.

How to Rise in the World.—Young men, and women too, who may wish to know in what calling or pursuit they would be most likely to succeed, can obtain reliable information on the point, by addressing Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway. Phrenological examinations, with charts and written descriptions, given when desired.

Fowler, Dixon & Co. give lessons in Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, day and evening, at No. 205 Broadway, (Appleton's Building,) where gentlemen are wanted for the evening-lessons, in an experienced and capable manner.

☞ Life-size Photographic Likes on canvas at Root's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Funeral of Ex-Mayor Sprague.

The funeral of Mayor Sprague took place yesterday afternoon at his late residence, in Adelphi-street, East Brooklyn. The ceremonies were quite large, embracing the Mayor and a majority of the members of the Common Council and Board of Supervisors. The body will be placed in its last resting-place to-day.

The Trial of John M. T. Parker for Murder in Brooklyn.

The Jury in this case had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour last night. Rumor has it that nine are in favor of conviction. We omitted yesterday the name of A. K. Hadley, Esq., as one of the able counsel for defendant.

The New Contract of the Gas Company.

A large meeting of some of the most respectable citizens of Williamsburg was held last evening in the Savings Bank Building to take into consideration the recent action of the Common Council, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor, granting to the Williamsburg Gas Light Company, a new contract for 10 years, which is considered unjust and oppressive upon the residents of the city. Mr. Edmund Driggs was chosen Chairman. The veto of the Mayor in regard to the new contract was received and approved.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Thayer, Dr. Isaacson, and James Strang, was appointed, and submitted a preamble and resolution, setting forth objections to the new contract which was passed by the Common Council over the veto of the Mayor.

Mr. Driggs called the attention of the meeting to several points in the contract which will give the company a decided advantage over consumers.

The final result was to appoint an Executive and Finance Committee to take steps towards procuring an injunction upon the contract in question, in order to prevent its consummation without important alterations in favor of the gas consumers.

Extensive Forgery.

Quite an extensive forgery was recently perpetrated upon the Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, being a check of $600, signed "John W. Braisted," who is Collector of Taxes and Assessments. The forgery was detected by Mr. Braisted in settling up his bank account.

Clinton-avenue Church Property.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The undersigned residents and owners of property on Clinton-avenue, and signers to a petition addressed in October last to the Building Committee and Trustees of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, against locating the new edifice at a less distance from the street line than has been generally adopted on the avenue, deem it our duty to say, in view of the use that has been made of the petition for newspaper controversy, contrary to our expectation and wishes, and which might be in the midst of those unpleasantnesses with the Society, in justice to the enterprise, that we signed the petition under the impression that the Society had sufficient ground to locate the edifice, as we felt, and still feel, would be desirable, on a level with the buildings in the immediate vicinity; but ascertaining that the edifice contracted for could not, for the want of sufficient ground, be so located, we regret that our names, as signed to the petition, have been used in any way as indicating hostility to the enterprise.

Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1854.

John Halsey,	A. C. Berry,	J. L. Condit,
F. Walker,	J. H. Hunt,	R. A. Donaldson,
Wm. Bates,	D. E. McKinley,	Loomis Ballard,
J. O. Whitehouse,	E. W. Canning,	Geo. W. Eatman,
J. L. Brick,	Alfred Meeks,	Wm. C. Rice,
J. T. Hitchcock,	Geo. S. Cox,	Wm. Halsey,
Dan'l H. Burdett,	E. A. Lambert,	Wm. W. Crane,
A. N. Stone,	Francis H. Abbatt,	Charles Halsey,
F. A. Platt,	E. W. Woolsey,	N. B. Taylor,
R. S. Sturgess,	W. M. Newell,	Jas. Nesmith,
W. H. Platt,	Zalmon Taylor,	A. M. Rosenbaum,
	Edward Hall, Jr.	

ARREST FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—Officer Rayner, of the Chief's Office, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested John Green, charged with illegally voting in the Ninth Ward, at the November election. He was committed by Justice Smith to answer.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.—In this Penitentiary, located in Flatbush, on the 30th of November, there were 149 prisoners. Males, 103; females, 46. During the month 60 prisoners were admitted and 49 discharged.

☞ Mr. Whitney gives his personifications at the Odeon, Williamsburg, this evening.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Calendar for this day (Thursday) will be Nos. 1, 60, 66, 76, 90, 92, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 116, 117, 121, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139.

FOUR YOUNG LADIES SEDUCED!—A young man residing in Westerville, who has been employed in the factory of Wales, Ferree & Co., is reported to have eloped, under promise of marriage, four young ladies, two of whom reside in Woodbridge and two in Segamore. He had decamped, and was followed to Bridgeport, but has eluded the vigilance of the officials, having escaped, as was supposed, to New-York. He is a fine looking fellow, with fair features and curly hair—rather tall, and has rather a prepossessing appearance. We withhold the accused person's name for the present.—*New-Haven Journal.*

ANOTHER MISSING GIRL.—We are informed that Miss Helen Matthews, a young lady aged about 17 years, daughter of Mr. Wm. Matthews, residing near the corner of Jones and Smith-streets, left her father's house on Saturday evening, and has not since been seen by her friends. It appears that she has been subject to slight mental derangement recently, and it is supposed that while laboring under one of these attacks, she has wandered away. Miss Matthews is represented as an accomplished young lady, of rather pretty appearance.—*Rochester Union.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D., Walter S. Root to Miss Josephine A. Ferris.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 4, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Mr. Augustus T. Twitt to Miss Mary Elizabeth Ewbank, all of this City.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Wm. Bailey, Capt. Christian D. Enson, of Freehold, to Jane Donovan, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, at his residence, No. 3 Broadway, Robert Sinclair, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place this day, at his late residence, at 10 P. M., and the remains taken to Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., for interment. His friends, and those of his family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 12, after a lingering consumption, Mrs. Catharine, wife of Mr. Bernard Griffin, No. 153 Franklin-st., Sixteenth Ward, and native of Montreal, Canada, in the 35th year of her age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, after a protracted illness, Alexander Thomas, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Jeremiah Pease-road, Brooklyn, on Friday, 2 P. M.

At Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, after a short but painful illness, Julia A. Seward, wife of Augustus and the late Dr. Daniel Seward, of Geddes, N. Y.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Florida, at 11 o'clock, to-day. Her remains will be taken to Goshen, for interment.

At Glen Cove, on 56th day, Dec. 7, Mary T., wife of Edward Valentine, aged 33 years and 21 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Ninth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 13.

$1,000	California 7s	79	60	N. Y. Cen. R. B.	92
1,000	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92	50	do	92
11,000	Virginia 6s	93½	100	do	92
2,000	do	93½	100	do	92
2,000	North Carolina 6s	93½	100	do	92
1,000	State Indiana 5s	84	50	do	92
2,000	do	84	50	Hudson River R. R.	87
2,000	do	84	100	do	87
2,000	do	84	200	do	87
2,000	do	84	200	do	87
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	84	100	do	87
2,000	do	84	200	do	87
2,000	do	84	200	do	87
2,000	do	84	200